The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 36. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY, OF SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $120,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. J. Rockwell.

OFFICE:
MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES, [illegible] of carefully selected land in the residences of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every quality that could be desired for manufacturing or family use. The above coal is [illegible] in all directions. The above coal is [illegible] by a level road, and also directly in front, and fronting on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of marrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, solid, every cubic yard of which will yield a very large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be easily and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from counties operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through a shaft—and—[illegible] the water from the mines [illegible] the hoisting of the coal, by the facility of [illegible] for clearing, mining is unnecessary. Very likely the "Grand Tunnel" or Red Ash vein, as it has been developed, and is now [illegible] a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The [illegible] now in operation is capable of preparing from [illegible] tons per day. The surface contains a perennial supply of wood and timber very convenient for mining purposes, which gives the [illegible] of mining at very little cost. The [illegible] already taken up by heavy capitalists of large corporations, shows that they have steadily and steadily risen in the market value, while with the increasing and continually increasing demand for [illegible], and the Railroad and North Branch canal passing by the mouths of the mines, through [illegible] from lacking districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Lebanon, Lancaster, and Columbia, to Tidewater at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than can be found in the [illegible].

[illegible] to be able to open their veins on a large scale, and prosecute the mining and shipping of their coal with a certainty of success, this company has selected a portion of their capital stock in market on the following most favorable terms:

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

on the installment annually to a ton of coal at each of the [illegible] mines and any collieries NOT RECEIVING THE VOTE.

The stock is [illegible] the interest of the [illegible] with the difference between the cost [illegible] and the selling price, to be paid [illegible] annually.

C. Y. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, '67.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the [illegible] of Bloomsburg and the public generally, that he continues to run an

OMNIBUS LINE

between the place and the different railroad depots, [illegible] to connect with the [illegible] Pennsylvania and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those on the Northern coal [illegible] and the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

Passengers [illegible] to and from all parts of the town, and [illegible] reasonable.

Orders left at the [illegible] Hotel, or at my residence, on Centre street, will receive prompt attention.

JACOB L. GIBSON, Proprietor.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Aetna	$750,000
Hartford	1,000,000
Commercial	400,000
Delaware Mutual	500,000
Ætna	250,000
Phœnix	500,000
Merchants	500,000
Springfield	500,000
Home	500,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	500,000
Germania Mutual Life	1,000,000
American Mutual	500,000

THOMAS BROWN, Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL of Northumberland County. The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is the largest weekly paper in the county, and contains a full report of all the latest and most important News, Trade and Miscellaneous matter, Original and Selected Literary and Family Reading, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, &c.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, cash in advance	$2 00
If not paid within one year, and also for larger clubs	2 50
Five copies, one year, and one to getter up	9 00
Ten copies, one year, and one to getter up	17 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY PATRIOT & UNION

will be furnished to mail subscribers for $2,50 per annum.

Business letters should be addressed to the Patriot and Union, Harrisburg, Pa.

W. H. MILLER, Treasurer.
WM. H. EGLE, Publisher.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term begins September 18th. The Faculty of Instruction consists of four regular and four honorary professors, and one tutor. The object is to educate young men for the American Ministry. There is a preparatory department connected with the Seminary for such as are not prepared to enter the theological institution. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to indigent students, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and [illegible] are free to all. The School was founded by the Universal and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library contains [illegible] volumes.

Applications may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. novl7-ly

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable prices asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

BENJAMIN GREEN,

Dealer in

CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,

OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,

No. 21 North Second Street,

Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,

PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,

No. 12 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

The undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State, is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish, of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the lumberman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with Pure Liquors. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points, on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a desirable place to pass the hot months of summer.

R. R. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867—tm.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., directly opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

at which will be found the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

ISAAC KLEIN, Proprietor.

Bloomsburg, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

ICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS, SUPER RUSSIA, ROLLED BEEF, SWITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN,
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

at which will be found the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 13, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repair and furnished BAR AND CABLE with the choicest liquors and his table shall be supplied with the excellent fare in the country; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. apr6'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch (West), between Third and Fourth Streets,

Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

33 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 10, 1867-1y.

To Hotel and Saloon Keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. H. Seidenberger for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

N. ARTMAN, C. H. DILLINGER, E. E. ARTMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

No. 225 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(Nearly opposite James, Kent, Stokes & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,

WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-1y.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will neve be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
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Four squares	6,00	9,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	40,00

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Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office*,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. LVELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CENTRALIA, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE,
A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Creasy & John's Building. [apr6'67-6m

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. [Jan'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Ent[illegible]'s Building, Main Street, West of the American House. [may24'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,
Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Cryer for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [loan'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

S. C. SHIVE,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,
SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,
WINDOW FRAMES, &C.
MAIN STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
June 24, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

C. E. SAVAGE,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Main Street, near the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Constantly on hand a fine assortment of
AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles
Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.
☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. [apr19'67.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

The Poetry.

THE BISHOP OF ST. JODOKUS.

FROM THE LATIN OF HOSEMANTUS.

To prove how pearl his servant bore,
One day the Lot Jodokus' door
Came begging in garments worn and poor.

"Good steward, Jodokus, give him bread."
"One loaf alone is," the steward said;
"For three are a faithful dog beside."
"Give!" said the "will not the Lord provide?"

The Steward broke single loaf with care,
And cut four pieces an equal share.
Then to the beggar friendly tone,
"One each for the dog, the eldest one,
One for the dog, can eat also."
Jodokus smiled, beggar went his way.

Not long, and yet a tender disguise,
Once more the Lord bread with pleading eyes,

"Give him my Jodokus gently said;
The Lord provide steward gave the bread.

Again the Lord the threshold stood,
And, faint with hunger, begged a little food,
"Give him the portion Jodokus said;
The Lord provide steward gave the bread.

A little while, and, blind, shut lame,
The fourth time came Lord; and begged the same

"Give the dog," the holy man replied;
"The Lord, who has ravens, will provide."
The steward gave, beggar left the gate,
And a voice cried, "Thy faith is great!
Thy Lord hath put a servant's duty to—
As thou hast trusted be done to thee?"

The steward looked in, the tranquil bay,
Behold! four ladened anchor lay.
Far up their sides Peter's dimpling line
Broke round the in well stored with bread and wine

Joyful the steward to the strand,
And saw no man the vessel stand;
But on the shore a white banner waved,
Wherein in golden these words were graved:

"Four ships He sends doth the ravens feed,
To him who hath four supplied His need.
One for the eldest, he first begin;
The steward and theirs portions win;
The fourth is for the needy kin!

BY A. P. HUMPHREY.

SPANK HIM FOR HIS MOTHER.

Let me spank for his mother,
He is such a by boy,
He the baby throughout her,
And he's [illegible]my's toy.
Of the doll I caution,
He has mischief nose,
And there is no
To what length he'll goes.

Last night he pucker
'Neath his Arabian's chair,
And he told me whopper.
When I asked came there.
Then when pouts, Toodles
Was starting quill,
He tied her two [illegible]elles,
Fast together shall.

It really is quitening.
How one's nerves tally jars;
How he puts pin's stockings,
And cayenne it's cigars.
You may guess they another
Boyish trick her at,
So I'll spank him, mother—
The naughty lad.

Miscellaneous.

MODERN MISTRY.

A VOLUME called the Book of the Hand; or, the Scienf Modern Palmistry, chiefly ating to the Systems of D'Arpentigni Desbarrolles, by A. R. Craig," has been published in London. Mr. Craig brought together a large amor amusing gossip, without saying much of it he believes. He found story upon the systems of D'Arpenty and Desbarrolles, the celebrat nch chiromancers. From them a en in detail the rules for interpretin the knots and hollows, lines and ks that occur in various hands; and he studies them aright will be able to tell fortunes and read characters, at a te as wisely as any wandering gip Without much study he may be, in perficial way, a palmist. Thus:

"A hand something and the fingers thick denote th son to be of a phlegmatic complexidle, slothful, but modest.

"If the palm of th d be long, and the fingers well-proned, and not soft, but rather hard, notes the person to be ingenuous, hangeable, and given to theft and vic

"If the hand be hol olid and well-knit in the joints it ets long life; but if overthwarted then denotes short life.

"He whose hand is rding to the quantity of his body, the fingers too short and thick, and at the ends, will be a thief, a lier, ult, and addicted to all manner of ill.

"When the palm of hand is longer than the due proporti requires and the fingers more thick how much they are the more shor signifies that the man is proud, idle, gligent, and so much the more by w much the more brawny.

"Great and long han taken a great spirit, liberality, good itions, craftiness: but the person be a good counseller, and faithful his friends.

"Observe the finger of ercury—that is the little finger, such an will rule his own house, and h ife will be pleasing and obedient to ; but if it be short, and reach not to nt, he will have a shrew, and she ll wear the breeches.

"Broad nail show the rson to be bashful, fearful, but of go nature.

"When there is a cert white mark at the extremity of them shows that the person has more hon than subtlety, and that his wor substance will be impaired through gligence.

"White nails and long note much sickness and infirmity, ecially fevers; an indication of str th and deceit by women.

"If upon the white ything appears at the extremity at is pale, it denotes short life by sden death, and the person to be giv to melancholly.

"When there appears a ain mixed redness of divers colors at beginning of the nails, it shows the rson to be choleric and very quarrelso.

"When the extreme is ck, it is a sign of husbandry.

"Narrow nails denote the rson to be inclined to mischief, and to injury to his neighbors.

"Long nails show the rson to be good natured, but distrustf and loves reconciliation rather than d rences.

"Oblique nails signify dec and want of courage.

"Little round nails deno obstinate anger and hatred.

"If they be crooked at the xtremity, they show pride and fierceness.

"Round nails show a choic person, yet soon reconciled, honest, a lover of secret sciences.

"Fleshy nails denote the person to be mild in temper, idle and lazy.

"Pale and black nails show the person to be very deceitful to his neighbor, and subject to many diseases.

"Red and marked nails signify a choleric and martial nature, given to cruelty; and as many little marks as there are, they speak so many evil desires."

HOSPITALITY AMONG LIONS.—"I have been assured," says Chenier in his "Present State of Morocco," "that a Brebe who went out to hunt the lion, having proceeded far into the forest, happened to meet with two lion's whelps that came to caress him. The hunter stopped with the little animals, and, waiting the coming of the sire or the dam, took out his breakfast and gave them a part. The lioness arrived unperceived by the huntsman, so that he had not time, or perhaps wanted the courage, to take to his gun. After having for some time looked at the man who was thus feasting her young, the lioness went away, and soon after returned, bearing a sheep, which she came and laid at the huntsman's feet. The Brebe, thus become one of the family, took this occasion of making a good meal, skinned the sheep, made a fire and roasted a part, giving the entrails to the young. The lion came also; and as if respecting the rights of hospitality showed no tokens of ferocity. Their guest the next day having finished their provisions, returned, and came to the resolution never more to kill those animals, the noble generosity of which he had so fully proved. He caressed the whelps at taking leave of them, and the dam and sire accompanied him till he was safely out of the forest."

POWER OF AN AX.—The other day I was holding a man by the hand—a hand as firm in its outer texture as leather, and his sunburnt face as inflexible as parchment—he was pouring forth a tirade of contempt on those who complain that they get nothing to do, as an excuse for idle loafers.

Said I, "Jeff, what do you work at?"

"Why," said he, 'I bought me an ax three years ago, that cost me two dollars. That was all the money that I had.

I went to chopping wood by the cord. I have done nothing else, and have earned more than $600, drank no grog, paid no doctor, and have bought me a little farm in the Hoosier State, and shall be married next week to a girl who has earned $200 since she was eighteen. My old ax I shall keep in the drawer and buy me a new one to cut wood with.

After I had left him I thought to myself; "That ax and no grog." These are the things that makes a man in the world. How small a capital that ax—how sure of success with the motto, "no grog."

And then a farm and a wife the best of all.

FOOL-HARDY TRICK PLAYED BY BOYS—*The terrible result.*—Three brothers, the eldest of whom was not over twelve years of age, living near Herman's Station, on the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and incurring the terrible risk of having a train passing over them at full speed. They repeated this recently, at sad cost, with the passenger train run by conductor Geo. Drain. This train, out from Cincinnati was running along at a usual speed, when the engineer happened to discover three little human forms, curled up in holes between the ties, just as the engine was within a few yards of them. There was no chance to stop the train until it had passed over them, and proceeded some distance further. The officers of the train had returned to the spot and found the three children terribly bruised. All had broken limbs, and one of them had his head mashed in such a manner as to make his recovery a matter of doubt. It seems that in selecting their nests they had not calculated correctly as to the depth, and that the break box had caught them. They are children of Mr. John Bouse.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

AN AWFUL REAPER ACCIDENT.—One of the most horrible reaper accidents that has ever come to our knowledge occured in a wheat field three miles south of the village of Cascade, in this county, on Thursday, Aug. 1st. It seems that a child but three years of age strayed from its home into a wheat field, which was near by, and fell asleep among the wheat. Before long the father of the child came along with a reaper, driving at a brisk rate. He was startled by a sharp cry, which was almost instantly hushed. Looking down at the sickle he saw what was once his infant child rolling before the knives, already dead. He instantly stopped the team and got down to the knives. The little creature was frightfully mangled. The sickle had cut and mangled it from its head to its feet. Its face was not recognizable, so terrible had been the work of the knives—its nose and cheek and eyes had all been lacerated. The skull had been cut through—and probably this almost instantly killed the child, as the head was evidently the first part struck. The child screamed but once, and then was instantly still. —*Dubuque Times.*

CLEVER ANAGRAM.—It is said that Napoleon, when he was asked by Dr. O'Mera if he really thought he could have invaded England at the time he threatened to do so, replied in the following anagram:

"Able was I ere I saw Elba."

Whether this is true or not, we should like to see a more ingenious or extended anagram, which, the reader will observe, reads the same backward or forward.

ALWAYS BEHIND.—An idle fellow complained bitterly of his hard lot, and said that he was born on the last day of the year, the last day of the month, and the last day of the week, and he had always been behind-hand. He believed it would have been a hundred dollars in his pocket if he had not been born at all.

Political.

THE TWO JUDGES.

18 April last, Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, now one of the editorial staff of the Pittsburg *Commercial*, was a regular correspondent of the Chambersburg *Repository*. At that time the Allegheny repudiators had just selected Judge Williams, of Connecticut, as their choice for a member of the Supreme Court of the State. Mrs. Swisshelm notices that fact, and thus speaks of Judge Williams:

It appears to be an acknowledged fact that the Pittsburg bar is to-day as little burdened with brains as at any period since it was a bar—and no better evidence of its appreciation of *respectable mediocrity* could be offered than its selection of Judge Williams for the Supreme Bench. In '41 and '42, when he was a law student in the office of Judge Lowrie, I had some business in settling my father's estate. He who was since Judge Lowrie was my attorney. Going to the office one day, I found him explaining to Mr. Williams and another student a point of law, and he asked me to sit down and wait. I sat down and had the benefit of the explanation; heard the questions propounded by Mr. Williams and the other student, and the going over and simplifying the case by the teacher. I sat in blank amazement, wondering if that little man ever, ever, EVER, would get enough law into his head to make any kind of living by letting it out in quantities to suit customers; but he is sober, industrious, patient and plodding, and after all his dullness of comprehension, did learn a good deal of law, and I think that in any case which was well established by precedent, and which had been carefully and lucidly explained, and simplified he could understand it, and would decide according to his knowledge and belief. When he comes to a new field of investigation, the saints have compassion on the poor, fat, short, puffy man. What a time he would have wading, floundering—and what a muddle he would be likely to make of it! A man of active brains would not be likely to run quite as much to that substance most valuable in whales, and if the Republican party in Pennsylvania have *no better material* out of which to manufacture a Supreme Judge than Hon. W. W., or H. W., or W. something Williams of Pittsburg, *they had better vote for the Democratic candidate, whosoever he may be, on the ground that they cannot be worsted.*

In contrast with this notice of Judge Williams, of Connecticut, from one who, like him, is attached to the principles of the Radical party, we present the following tribute to Judge Sharswood, of Pennsylvania, from the pen of F. B. Penniman, of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, a leading Radical organ in the western part of the State:

In nominating Judge Sharswood, as their candidate for the Supreme bench, the Democrats have made a wise selection for themselves during the progress of their canvass, *and for the people of the whole Commonwealth in case he should be elected.* He is as suitable a man for the place as they could have brought forward. Naturally of sound and discriminating judgment, his faculties have been matured by thorough study and a large and varied experience. Indeed, he is a consistent and honored office-bearer in the Presbyterian church. As a magistrate, a suspicion of unfairness or partiality has never been raised against him.

These are the two judges presented to the people by attaches of the Radical party. The contrast could not be made stronger, even by the most devoted and attached friends of the Democratic candidate. Judge Sharswood is commended for eminent ability as a lawyer, while as a magistrate it is said a "a suspicion "of unfairness or partiality has never "been raised against him." This is high praise, and, coming from a political opponent, should make an impression upon that class of people who profess to act independent of all party organization, and cast their votes for the best men.

THE New York *Tribune*, in an article on "The Pennsylvania Canvass," thus puts the steel into the address of the Radical State Central Committee, and those papers which are conducting the campaign on the *Press* principle:

We cannot endorse the address of the Republican State Committee, in which Judge Sharswood is attacked with more zeal than discretion. He is denounced as the orator of a States rights celebration, held in the dark ages of 1851 as if an act of 30 years ago could have vital meaning now. The very toasts offered by others at the dinner in 1851 are quoted to show that Judge Sharswood is not fit for the office of Chief Justice, and the editorials of obscure Democratic papers are copied in capital letters, as proof of his sympathy with the rebellion. The case of Borie against Trott, in which Judge Sharswood decided against the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money, is also advanced as an argument against his election, a purely legal decision, which, whether right or wrong, was made solely upon Judge Sharswood's understanding of the law.

We submit that this is not the way in which Pennsylvania should elect her chief judicial officers. Such a canvass should be conducted on the highest ground possible in party rivalry, and special care should be taken not to drag in the dirt the ermine of justice. The formal decisions of eminent judges upon the points of law ought not to be bandied about in appeals to popular passion. The purity and honor of the judiciary are more than a party triumph. If the decisions of a court are to be the subject of party strife, and debate in stump speeches, we may bid farewell to an independent and fearless judiciary. Hold the judge accountable to a political party for his construction of the law, and we inevitably tempt him to sacrifice his integrity; to become that meanest of all creatures—a sworn minister of justice, obedient to the dictates of politicians. It is precisely this tendency which we fear the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania unconsciously encourage, and we would bid them take warning by the wretched and degraded reputation of the judiciary of this city, in which the courts have become the mere tools of political clubs.

HAD the people of the South been permitted to take their place in the Union, as they desired to do, they would now be in a condition of comparative ease, with ample means to assist to pay a large portion of the nation's indebtedness. But under the legislation of the Rump, they are paralyzed and impoverished, pay little or nothing into the Treasury, and the people of the North have to contribute forty millions of dollars to the military satraps to superintend the registration of negroes and keep the Radical party alive.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

NEGRO SUFFRAGE

TO BE FORCED UPON PENNSYLVANIA BY THE RUMP CONGRESS.

THE following article from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, (Judge Williams' central State organ,) of the 29th instant confirms whatwe have repeatedly affirmed namely, that the Radical leaders intend to attempt the enforcement of negro suffrage in Pennsylvania in opposition to the State Constitution and the wishes of our people. It says:

A GENERAL ACT OF CONGRESS ON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

"THE opinion of thinking men, of statesmen and philanthropists, is fast closing strongly on the subject of securing the passage of a general law of Congress, regulating the suffrage question in all the States of the Union. Congress fixes the status of citizenship—the period at which a native born arrives at the rights of citizenship—the period for naturalization—and Congress, unquestionably, is the proper power for defining the rights of the black man to the elective franchise in the several States. Congress, in order to promote harmony of action in political contests, and do away with the *unjust discriminations*, which are practiced by the States on this subject, should at its next session act upon its unquestionable Constitutional authority by adjusting this vexed question throughout the nation, by doing justice to men who add to the productive wealth of the country in periods of peace, and who in time of war have shown their ability and willingness to peril their lives in the defense of the Government.

"At the session of Congress last spring Mr. Sumner introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the adjustment of the franchise question in the several States. There is no doubt whatever that Congress, when it meets next November, will pass at an early day a general act, *applying to the whole country, and establishing throughout the nation the right of all American citizens to vote, without any exclusion on account of complexion.* This will be a most potent and prompt remedy for the difficulties in all the Northern States. In several, the Republicans hesitate to raise the issue in behalf of colored suffrage. It is a question which, if debated, State by State, must arouse all the old and buried prejudices of the vulgar and ignorant. To achieve justice for all their citizens, by local action, must be *slow, tedious* and *uncertain*. But when Congress exercises its power, the effect is prompt and unimpeded. A general law will cut the Gordian knot and settle the issue finally."

OPPOSITION ENDORSEMENT.—The Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*, like many other Radical journals, finds nothing in Judge Sharswood to condemn, but much to commend. It says:

"No better lawyer than the Hon. George Sharswood can be found in Pennsylvania. As a judge he has had ample experience, and has conducted himself in all things with purity, impartiality and industry. His knowledge of the law is extensive. His long practice has cast a mind, originally of a judicial bent, into a firm and enduring mould. His judgment is strong, his perceptions acute, and his desire to do justice in all cases transparent. He has a little of the weakness of favoritism or of the fault of dislike as any man; and in his long career upon the bench of the district court in this city there has been nothing to show that he ever allowed his private opinion to influence his judgment or to color his views of a case. We believe him to be most admirably fitted for the position for which he has been named, by personal integrity, deep learning, and the possession of the analytical ability which compares principles with facts and applies to circumstances the fitting legal consequences. The citizens of Philadelphia will be well satisfied with the nomination of Judge Sharswood, and he will have a handsome support from independent voters of all parties."

PARSON (!) BROWNLOW, whom the Radicals just now delight to honor, and whom the negroes have made Governor of Tennessee, used the following language while making a speech in 1854:

"I heard all the particulars of your burning that negro the other day, and think you served him exactly right; whenever you get to burning negroes and dram-shops, count me one; I'll help you."

He was then a violent pro-slavery man. In 1860 he joined the Radical party, and in a speech before the "Southern Union Convention" held at Philadelphia, said:

"I would rather go to hell with a loyal negro, than to Heaven with a white rebel."

Let it be remembered that this man is honored and endorsed by the Radical party. Judge Williams, who with yankee cunning asks your suffrages to make him Supreme Judge of the State, endorses this man and sanctions his election.

IN a Circular Note, the Sublime Porte announces to his Ministers at foreign courts, that the war in the Island of Candia has been brought to a close, and that a general amnesty has been granted to the insurgents. The same note promises that many reforms will be forthwith introduced in the laws and administration of the Island.

What a contrast between the conduct of Mohammedan Turkey and Christian United States? The one at the close of a rebellion grants a general amnesty, and the other under similar circumstances not only disfranchises the people but its leaders wish to confine them "with bayonets in the penitentiary of hell" as Thad. Stevens expresses it.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD is in favor of law, order and constitutional rights of all men. Judge Williams is pledged to make everything else subserve the purpose of his party. The Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania are as nothing to him when they stand in the way of Mongrelism. Which of these two gentlemen is best qualified to fill a seat on the Supreme Bench of the State?

MISSOURI has hitherto boasted of her large mules. Since the displacement of Sheridan at New Orleans and his appointment to the Missouri district, she can lay claim to owning the greatest ass.

THADDEUS STEVENS has written a letter to the Radicals of Pennsylvania that they may be in danger of defeat in October "through apathy." He means through Democracy.

A MEETING of Radical Republicans in New York has nominated Gen. Sheridan, for President, and Gov. Fenton, for Vice-President.

Wit and Humor.

A CONSCRIPT, being told that it was sweet to die for his country, excused himself on the ground that he never did like sweet things.

AT a recent railroad celebration the following sentiment was given:—"Our mothers the only faithful tenders who never misplaced a switch.

AN inquisitive urchin at Pittsfield, Mass., while reciting a lesson, the other day, from Christ's Sermon on the Mount, broke out: "Mother, did Jesus Christ get two thousand dollars a year for preaching.

A FEW HARD THINGS.—Experience and observation have taught men that it is—

Hard to quit chewing tobacco.
Hard to keep from eating too much.
Hard to drink liquor and not be intemperate.
Hard to pay our debts.
Hard to resist temptation.
Hard to believe a man you know to be a liar.
Hard to turn the other cheek when we are struck.
Hard to borrow money from friends when we need it.
Hard to love our enemies.

THE Belfast *Journal* tells the following story:—"A gentleman of this city, during planting season, coming into his grounds one morning, observed the gardner engaged in dropping corn in a long drill across garden. Straddling the drill, basket in hand, the absorbed Hibernian moved slowly along, intent only on his occupation. Close behind him stalked the immense Shanghai rooster of a neighborhood, accomodating his pace to that of the corn dispenser, and carefully picking up every grain as he went. The disgust of the gardner as he took his hoe and prepared to cover the corn that was not there, may be imagined but cannot be described."

"IF DIS TAIL COME OUT."—The following is an old joke, but as it comes in a new dress, we think it will bear preserving:

Two darkies in the West went out to hunt possums, etc., and by accident found a large cave, with quite a small entrance. Peeping in they discovered three young bear whelps in the interior.

"Look heah, Sam," said one "while I go in dar and gets the young bars; you just watch heah for de old bar."

Sam got asleep in the sun, when opening his eyes, he saw the old bear scouring her way into the cave. Quick as wink he caught her by the tail, and held on like blazes.

"Hello, dar,

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

THE REMOVAL OF SICKLES.

WE have heretofore noticed the removal of General Sickles from the command of the military district composed of the States of North and South Carolina. His place is filled by Gen. Canby who is transferred from the command of the Washington Department. Gen. Canby has assumed command, and Sickles under the order of removal has left Charleston for New York. A main cause of this change was the unlawful dictatorial and outrageous attempt of Gen. Sickles to destroy the Jurisdiction and powers of the Court of the United States in his district, upon a judgment recovered in the Circuit Court, held by Chief Justice Chase, in June of the present year, in North Carolina, on an execution issued in due course of law to the Marshal of the district. All proceedings under the writ however, were prevented and forbidden by the military officer in command in that State. And thus the regular administration of justice was brought into contempt. This interruption of the judicial authority of the United States was persisted in until finally the President in view of his duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, removed the offending General from command. The Courts of the United States are not to be further defied in North Carolina or elsewhere within the United States, but the Constitution and laws are to have uninterrupted and complete operation as in former times, so far at least as the President can secure that result.

Chief Justice Chase, when holding his court at Raleigh, declared expressly that the National Courts were reinstated in their full authority as to all matters within their jurisdiction in that State (North Carolina) and in other States of the So uth. Again he decided in express terms "that the military authority does not extend in any respect to the Courts of the United States."

These important declarations by the Chief Justice made and published in June last are decisive upon the question of law raised by the conduct of Sickles. He had no power to interpose with the Courts of the United States "in any respect," or for any cause whatever, and his attempt to do so was despotic and shameful.

Several of the military commanders in the South appear to have swollen enormously since being assigned to command that section of the country. Sickles and Sheridan have both become notorious for riding in magnificent coaches, arrayed in all the fineries of rank and with splendid attendants, they have resided in magnificent houses, seized by them for their use and luxurious enjoyment, and they have issued decrees and orders in true imperial style. But their unjust and arrogant rule may be claimed as the natural fruit of the reconstruction laws exacted by Congress. For the Congressional majority intended by those acts, to break the spirit of the South not for the purpose of rendering the people obedient or devoted to the Federal Government, but to render them subservient to the radical party and obedient to its behests. To this end negro suffrage was let loose with all its demoralization, and passionate partizan soldiers put in command to control the whole proceeding of reconstruction.

It is not strange then, that we should see the Courts of the United States defied, and the grossest injustice practiced in the registration of voters by whom reorganization is to be accomplished. In nearly every State negro majorities are manufactured upon the lists of registration and then by military order the selection of jurymen is to be confined to these Africanized lists, thus putting the administration of justice as well as the management of political institutions into the hands of the ignorant and subservient element of the population.

Very naturally the managers of this great iniquity are unwilling that the Courts of the United States should have any jurisdiction or power in all that section of country, because they might interfere in various ways with the progress of despotism and party management. In view of the facts now made manifest to the country, all honest and fair men must rejoice that by the removal of Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles, some respect is paid to popular right, and some attempt made to vindicate the true principles of Republican Government from despotic invasion.

REPUDIATION.—There is we notice, the usual effort on the part of the Radical papers, to create the impression that success of the Democratic party will in some way lead to repudiation and the taxing of the Bonds of the Government. To show that this charge, so vehemently urged and insisted upon, from time to time, and which has doubtless had its influence, is wholly false, it is only necessary to refer to the past history of our party to find that as a party, we have nowhere, under no circumstances, favored repudiation, or violations of the public Faith. Democrats may and do regard the enormous debt created by the war, as being wholly caused by fanaticism and radical corruption, but they will insist upon its payment to the utmost farthing.

THAT ADDITIONAL STATE TAX.—We were not aware until recently that our county had been called upon to contribute its share of the increased State tax. It seems a demand has been made by the Radical officers at Harrisburg, for arrears of tax, chiefly for 1866, of $4,614.84. This it a strange proceeding on the part of the officers of the State—it seems so much like what our country people call "an after clap." A similar demand for increased taxes over the amount already assessed will be made for 1867, and thus our people will be called upon to pay over $8,000 of taxes most unexpectedly. We hope the Attorney of the Commissioners will examine the legality of their demand. That has been the course in some of the counties, we notice by the papers.

EX-GOV. CURTIN, who has been spending the past few months in Europe, has arrived at his house in Bellefonte.

ADDRESS

OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The coming contest is one of very great importance, not only in its immediate effects upon the policy of the State, but in its bearing upon the future, and in its relation to the coming Presidential election. Undoubtedly the course of the Radical leaders has been such as to seriously disaffect many of their former followers. Whatever affinities have heretofore existed, they are not prepared to follow in the alarming crusade against all Constitutional protections and guarantees, and convert our beautiful system of Federal government into a consolidated despotism; they are not prepared to admit that Congress has the right to make the negro a voter in Pennsylvania; thus overriding and setting at naught our own State Constitution; they are opposed to that Radical State legislation which places the negro on an equality with the white man, and makes it criminal to furnish him with a special car for his accommodation; nor do they desire to see a man pledged to administer the decrees of his political party, upon the Bench of our Supreme Court.

These and other considerations are operating silently but powerfully upon many persons, who upon past issues, voted against the Democratic party. The dead past must bury its dead. We can all very easily see that the living issue of to-day is the one upon which elections will turn. The question whether ten Southern States shall be subjected to the local domination of the blacks; whether the fifteen thousand negroes in Pennsylvania shall be on political equality and hold the balance of power, and thus actually control the legislation of the grand old Commonwealth. These are some of the questions which must now be met and decided. Let us address ourselves everywhere to these things, and not waste our time and energies upon matters, which the inexorable logic of events have already settled.

A majority of the people of Pennsylvania are convinced that the principles of the Democratic party are correct; and that its candidate for Supreme Court is able, honest and trustworthy. They know too, that on all those questions of personal rights, Constitutional prerogatives, limitations of the Government, and the just sovereignty of the people, the position of our party is sound and right.

We are, in view of these facts, clearly of opinion that success in Pennsylvania is easily within our reach, if we do our whole duty. And that duty consists in the active personal exertion of every individual member of the party. These political contests are not won by the great leaders whose names fill the newspapers, so much as by the quiet but efficient working of individual Democrats in each election district. It is there and by them, that the battle is fought and won. Let each man feel himself interested, make himself acquainted with facts, lose no opportunity of urging them upon the consideration of his fellow citizens, labor earnestly, constantly, nor remit his exertions for a moment, until seven o'clock on the evening of the election; and then, when the telegraph announces the glorious news of the election of Sharswood, he can say with pride, satisfaction and truth, it is in part my work.

The party has claims upon each individual member. When the bugle has sounded for battle, he is a recreant Democrat who does not step into the ranks and labor for the victory. The Committee trusts that no man in the county will be found wanting; but that there will be a united and earnest endeavor to secure a larger majority than has ever been cast heretofore in Columbia County. Great battles are won and closely contested elections carried by individual bravery and personal exertion; and we call upon every man to do his full duty, and the battle is won and Pennsylvania redeemed.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Chairman.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

THE Standing Committee at its recent meeting adopted an address, selected three Democrats in each District to act as a Vigilance Committee; to whom instructions will be sent by the Standing Committee; and directed the address and the list to be published in all the Democratic papers of the county.

Beaver—B. Zimmerman, Allen Mann, Charles Michael.
Benton—J. J. M'Henry, Rohr M'Henry, I. K. Krickbaum.
Berwick—Isaiah Bower, Hudson Owen, J. S. Sanders.
Bloom—D. Loweaberg, P. Billmeyer, J. B. Casey.
Briercreek—Wm. Lamon, J. G. Jacoby, J. C. Smith.
Catawissa—M. V. B. Kline, Dr. J. K. Robbins, J. H. Cressy.
Centre—C. H. Dietterick, H. D. Knorr, Andrew Freas.
Centralia—J. B. Knittle, P. Killeen, T. O'Gerharty.
Conyngham—Wm. Goodman, D. T. M'Kiernan, Dr. Wohlforth.
Fishingcreek—D. M'Henry, David Savage, John Sutton.
Franklin—David Knittle, Washington Parr, H. J. Reeder.
Greenwood—Isaac Dewitt, John Leggott, A. J. Albertson.
Hemlock—W. H. Shoemaker, Capt. I. Leidy, Jackson Emmett.
Jackson—Daniel Young, Silas M'Henry, Henry Wagner.
Locust—Gera Hower, John Snyder, Daniel Stine.
Madison—Capt. W. J. Allen, James Kisner, A. K. Smith.
Maine—U. J. Campbell, W. T. Shuman, M. Grover.
Mifflin—A. Schweppenheiser, Dr. Montgomery, J. H. Hettler.
Montour—Noah Mouser, P. Heinbach, James Farnsworth.
Mt. Pleasant—Wm. Miller, Wm. Howell, John Mordan.
Orange—Dr. Megargell, Col. Kline, Moses Everett.
Pine—John F. Fowler, John Lore, Luther German.
Roaringcreek—John D. Houck, N. Dreisbach, Anzi Craig.
Scott—P. Ent, B. F. Reighard, J. Lake.
Sugarloaf—Alinas Cole, Andrew Laubach, G. Moore.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Chairman.

SOME fellow writing to the New York *Times*, says that *after having a conversation with* Gen. Grant, he thinks that Gen. is *loyal*. Just think of the impertinence of a man doubting the loyalty of Grant, the general in chief. It is because Grant is the Secretary of war to President Johnson, that Radicals doubt his loyalty and would destroy him. According to the Radicals nobody is loyal except themselves. Bah.

CHICAGO is dying off at the rate of 140 per week.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SEPTEMBER SESSIONS, 1867.
(*Concluded.*)

IN our report last week we committed an error in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Sylvester Hoffman. We should have said, that this was an Indictment found at May Session, 1867, for rejecting the vote of a qualified voter, and that since Hoffman was held to bail for his appearance at this session. That between the said sessions and before the trial, Gov. Geary made out and signed a pardon for said Hoffman, which was filed, and thereupon he was discharged from his recognizance.

Com. vs. Henry Urtwine—Indictment assault and battery. A true bill.

Com. vs. Chas. W. Stout—Indictment assault and battery—a true bill. Jury called and sworn. After hearing the evidence the Defendant withdraws the plea of not guilty and pleads guilty. Sentence of the Court that the defendant pay a fine of ten dollars and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the County Jail, and pay the costs of prosecution. Traugh and L'Velle for Com. Barkley and Brockway for Defendant.

Com. vs. I. W. Haus—Indictment for threats found at May Session last. Defendant having died previous to this Session, his bail H. Mowery discharged from his recognizance.

Com. vs. Jos. Welsch—Indictment fornication and basterdy—a true bill. Defendant pleads guilty. Usual sentence.

Com. vs. J. Wilhelm—Indictment maliciously disturbing a meeting convened for religious worship. A true bill. Defendant pleads not guilty, issue and rule for trial. Jury called and sworn. Verdict of the jury finding the Defendant guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of $5.00 and costs of prosecution. Traugh and Whitmoyer for Com., Brockway for Def.

Com. vs. Jas. Henwood—Indictment willfully and maliciously setting fire to a hay shed. True bill. Def. pleads not guilty. Issue and rule for trial. Jury called and sworn. Verdict guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. Clark and Traugh for Com. Freeze for Def. Sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Com. vs. M. Snyder—Indictment larceny, not a true bill. County to pay costs.

September 5. Judgments taken on this day—also arguments heard.

Com. vs. E. W. Lemon—Charged with having deserted his wife. On motion of Mr. Clark, Def. discharged.

Com. vs. Jas. Gunnings—Recognizance making threats. Recognizance of Def. and Daniel Dickson his bail forfeited, to be respited on appearance of Def. at next session.

Com. vs. Patrick Killeen—Indictment taking illegal fees—not a true bill, and prosecutor Moses Snyder to pay costs.

Com. vs. Robert S. Howell—Recognizance assault and battery. Recognizance of Def. and Samuel Kressler his bail, forfeited to be respited on appearance of Def. at next session.

SHERIFF'S DEED.

To Geo. Gilbert for thirty acres of land more or less, situated in Fishingcreek township, as the property of Geo. W. Mosteller. Consideration $100.

To Stephen Thomas, for lot of ground in Conyngham township, as the property of Wm. Lavelle. Consideration $25.00.

To Geo. Pealer, for 100 acres of land more or less, situate in Fishingcreek township, as the property of Sylvester Pealer. Consideration $750.

To Jacob Stine, for 56 acres of land more or less, situate in Locust township as the property of John Perry. Consideration $950.

To Jos. M. Freck, for lot of ground in Borough of Centralia, as the property of Emanuel L. Betterly. Consideration $2,301.

To Chas. S. Cox, for 107 acres and 78 perches of land situate in Roaringcreek township, as the property of Geo. Hartzel. Consideration $30.00.

An application for the sale of the real estate of Jos. Houten deceased. Rule granted to show cause why an order of sale should not be granted.

September 6—On motion of Mr. Clark, C. B. Brockway was appointed Commissioner, to take the depositions of witnesses in the proof of the specific performance of contract between Abraham Schweppenheiser and the heirs of Solomon Eckroth, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Clark, C. B. Brockway was appointed commissioner, to take the depositions of witnesses in the proof of the specific performance between Geo. Spade and the heirs of Solomon Eckroth, dec.

On motion of Mr. Clark, E. H. Little appointed commissioner to take the depositions of witnesses in the proof of the specific performance of contract, between Nelson M'Carty, and the heirs of Jas. Ralston, dec.

On application of Mr. Clark and on petition for the sale of the real estate of minor children of S. E. Fowler, dec., C. G. Barkley, appointed auditor to report facts, with his opinion of the same.

On application of Mr. Clark and on petition presented for the sale of the real estate of Eunice Schmeck, at private sale. Wm. H. Abbott, appointed auditor to report facts with his opinion of the same.

John Crouse vs. Philip Crouse *et al.* Common Pleas. Writ of Partition. Return of Inquest confirmed absolutely, and on motion of Mr. Clark, rule granted on all the parties named in the writ, to appear the first Monday of December next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate described in the return at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold, personal notice to be given to all the parties residing in Columbia County, and to those residing out of the county by publication in one of the newspapers published in the town of Bloomsburg, for four successive weeks prior to the first Monday of December next, and a copy of the paper containing said notice to be sent to the address of the parties out of the county, where their residence is known.

Robert J. Lyon, Admr. vs. Wesley Lyon. Appeal from award of arbitrators by defendant. Little for Piff. Whitmoyer for Deft. On motion of Mr. Little rule granted to show cause why the appeal should not be stricken off.

Com. vs. Chas. Cadman—Recognizance, this was a case in which the Deft was held to bail by J. M. Chamberlin Esq., for his appearance at this session. The Deft. made application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon which a hearing was held before Judge Herbine, and Deft. was discharged.

Com. vs. John J. Hammel—Recognizance selling drink to minors, etc.

On motion of Mr. Clark, order of sale as to the residue of the real estate of Baltis Appleman, dec'd. Continued.

September 7—Peter Beaver vs. Patrick Killeen—Certiorari by Deft. Clark for Plff. Marr for Deft. Certiorari withdrawn by Deft. On motion of Mr. Clark judgment for costs.

Wm. Goodman vs. Patrick Killeen—(Same as above.)

In the matter to the exceptions to the Auditor's report making distribution in the estate of Peter Eveland, dec'd. On motion of Mr. Barkley, O. C. Kahler appointed to take depositions of witnesses to be read in evidence on the hearing of this case.

In the matters of the petition of sundry inhabitants of Espy, praying the Court to revoke the license of John J. Hummall. Witness heard, Court decline to revoke the license at the present session, for the following reason: The Deft. is bound in recognizance to appear at next session and answer the charge of selling liquor to minors, etc.

[FOR THE COLUMBIAN.]

A LITTLE ADVICE.

I've been a-thinking, Palemon John,
What a glorious world were this,
If each would mind his business more,
And mind his neighbor's less.

Of public wrongs and perjuries
You do not say a word,
Because the Sanford Conovers
Belong to your own herd.

The city of Jerusalem
So clean was always kept,
Because each honest citizen
Before his own door swept.

'Tis thought if you would now begin
To mind your own affairs,
That possibly your neighbors might
Contrive to manage theirs.

You in this county well are known,
For many things you've done;
So man will so disgrace a son
As to name him Palemon John.

—*Buckeye Cousin.*

COMMUNICATION.

LE RAYSVILLE, September, 3, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Thinking perhaps a line from this section, might not be wholy without interest, must be my excuse for writing you at this time. The Radicals have made their nominations, for County officers, and have a pleasant little fight among themselves, for Representative. Landon of Tunage tax notoriety claiming the right to nominate a man for the Legislature for his own especial benefit in aiding him to the U. S. Senate and on the other hand a few party hacks have been striving for the nomination. On the whole, things look well for the conservative element and many Republicans heretofore accustomed to go it blind are now beginning to see whither they are drifting. We shall give Sharswood our full and undivided support with a goodly number from the Republican party. Every lover of his Country and Constitutional liberty and every one who desires the perpetuity of our free Institutions should not fail in giving Sharswood a hearty support, and in this section although as intensely Radical as any in the State, the feeling against Democracy and conservatism has in a great measure subsided, and unless the Radicals can get up some new tune their mission is ended. In fact their stock in trade has about "played out" to use a common expression and Republicans are asking me every day. Do you suppose the Republican party intend to impose negro Suffrage upon the North? and then say "were I certain of it I would never again give them my vote." In fact there are many symptoms of a change in public sentiment in this section, notwithstanding P. John has a half dozen copies of his sphashy sheet in Bradford county. Since the COLUMBIAN has been enlarged we think it has no superior as a County paper in the State.

Very Respectfully,

S. W. BUCK.

A RADICAL SOLILOQUY.

WELL, I declare, things assume an aspect by no means satisfactory to our cause. Who would have thought three years ago, by this time the Copperheads could possibly hope to meet with any prospects of success. We tore down and gutted their Press, arrested, incarcerated and exiled them. We called them traitors, secessionists, and rebel sympathizers. We said they ought to be hung and done all in our power to break down their party. We would not associate with them. We quarreled with them without a cause, and would not concede to them the right of opinion. We rejoiced when they were troubled, harrassed, and driven about with bayonets. We laughed when their women and children mourned at these bitter prosecutions, and mocked when their fear came. Notwithstanding all our vituperation and abuse, aided by the military and money power combined, their party seems to be irresistable, and I fear we shall lose the election, and then our cause is lost. After all, Andy Johnson executes the laws faithfully, and I thought he was a traitor. Gen. Grant's protest against the President's order to remove Sheridan, made me leap for joy. The President's reply was so reasonable and convincing that I felt quite uneasy. When Grant issued the order I gave up the ghost in dispair, I fear our corruption and plots will be investigated and our evil designs brought to light, and Sharswood, (I secretly believe the best of the two men) will be elected to the Supreme Bench. All these thoughts give me pain, but I will resist to the bitter end. The negro, I care nothing more about than any one else, only he is a good hobby to use for election purposes, and that too, I fear is about played out. BENTON.

HOLDERS of five-twenty Bonds receive their interest in Gold, not by reason of any law requiring its payment instead of paper, but because gold had been the uniform currency of the Government under all administration since Jackson, up to the advent of Greenbacks.

It would be well for the holders of bonds to remember this, and even if there was a positive law on the subject, what security have they that the radicals will not, to suit them purposes, repudiate it, as they did in the case of the holders of Pennsylvania State bonds a few years ago.

GOVERNOR HELM died at half-past twelve on Sunday, at his residence near Elizabethtown. His funeral took place on Tuesday, just one week from the day of his inauguration. His death having occurred during the first year of his term, the law makes it the duty of the Chief Justice to order another election for Governor, to be held on the first Monday of August next. Meantime, all the powers and duties appertaining to the office must be exercised by Lieutenant-Governor Stevenson.

He was a man of acknowledged ability and would have made a creditable governor.

GLORIOUS NEWS

Maine, Vermont, Montana, Calif-

DEMOCRATS TRIUMPH!

[FOR THE COLUM
GOOD AS GOLD.

Have you heard from California, boy
The glorious land of gold;
Where Democrats were plenty in
The happy days of old?

Those happy days have come again
And negro suffragettes
Are growling on the *Radical* seats
Front seats are for the whites.

"Ten thousand," says the telegraph
is our majority;
Well done, the glorious land of gol
Hip, hip, and three times three!

We send you greeting, brothers;
Until October wait,
And we'll follow your example,
In the glorious Keystone State.

We'll set old Stevens back a bit,
Our boys are all enrolled,
And we send a greeting, three tim
To the glorious land of gold.

—Ch

IN California Haight's majo still increasing as the returns com It is now 8,000.

THE Democrats have car Montana, electing the Delegate to gress, and having a majority of joint ballot in the Legeslature.

IN Main the Democrats gaining heavily. The Republican majority last year was 27,258; this year it be less than 15,000, showing a large to the opposition.

IN Vermont the republi jority has been reduced. The Dem is elected twice as many member ey did last year; and for the first in ten years, a member of the Sta ate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Septr 10.—Complete returns from 18 ties and partially from 28 cour make Haight's majority nearly Nine counties to hear from, will a small vote, and will, probab increase Haight's majority.

THE Democratic Luzern nty Convention nominated Hon rge W. Woodward, for Congress and Gen. Edmund L. Dana, for State Law Judge. They will both triumphantly elected, and are capital ctions.

The balance of the Ticke follows: for Assembly, Wm. Bru, James M'Henry, S. F. Bossard; Prothonotary, Michael J. Philbin Clerk of the Courts, Col. Samuel man; for District Attorney, D. Hone; for Treasurer, Neil M'Gro for Jury Commissioner, Nathan ler.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF GEORG

QUITMAN, Gamust 20., 1867.

EDITOR QUITMAN BAN:

IN your issue of the 9th t., you were pleased to call attention rumor that I had announced myself a candidate for Congress, at the next tion. Your paragraph was not autted by anything I said on the subj but, premature, as it was, I am disposed to complain, or deny the that I then had, and still have a ose to make the issue fairly and squ with those whoare playing upon negro element and who would make the instrument of securing, for t selves, place and power in the presppalling programme of despotism, ghy and ruin. I am not ambitious for notoriety of a Candidacy for Cogs, nor would I consider myself elev to a post of honor were I elected a seat in the present Congress; but considerations of the gravest moment t, own race, and to the country at c impel me to the conviction, that urest remedy for Radical evils, is fo South to return colored Represerves, in preference to strengthening Radical vote by sending any of the white representatives at present amets. I am sufficiently posted in the political affairs of this country to know it is utterly impossible for any w man, from the excluded States, who any claims to respectability, intelli or statesmanship, to obtain a seat either House of Congress. The patrio, intelligence and virtue of the te race at the South are ostracised; great intellects of the country are der the ban of Radical proscription nd the descendents of the Fathe the Republic and the champions o stitutional Liberty, are no longer itted to bring to the councils of tl ation the inspiration they derive h the hallowed memories, patriotic hings and immortal virtues of th reat and glorious ancestry. This scription affords the most conclusive edence of a determined, purpose, on part of the dominant party, to supss truth, and to employ such instruments only as are capable of being use or the propagation of error and perpe uation of party ascendency.

The only thing re certain than that there can be reconstruction under existing legisla, except on the radical basis, and the entire radicalization of the South States; which, in my humble judgut, means anarchy, war, and the ly destruction of the colored race on Continent. Of course ruin will es to the whitenace, and the whole cou must suffer untold evils in the sed of our destruction. It is, theref the duty of every honest man at th south, black and white, to look th question squarely in the face, and if pole, avert the impending ruin.

It is not improbe that colored delegates to Congress t be rejected; but it is folly to igno or blink the fact, that we now constite a part and parcel of the political mchinery of the Government and that re ative right of holding office is a herent part of the American system and must follow, as the night the da the right to vote. These are the paramount attributes of citizenship in a publican Government, and especly so in America. The franchise has en confer ed upon my race, either a matter of right, or for the purpose using us as instruments to carry out the schemes of the Radical party, a oppressing the white people of the Sot. I do not believe it was bestowed love, or upon considerations of rig; and the means employed to conti our action verifies this conclusion. We are expected, aye required to cons and co-operate with three classes of ons in carrying out the reconstructi measures, and in promoting to off individuals who are tolerated by th Radicals themselves, only because there ca able or willing refuse to do. We are not pe ted to heed the counsels of the wise a the good of our own land, either in m ers affecting our own domestic welfare or the good of the country at large; but a bat aucating feast is prepared for our digestion, and we are not only affectatively lead up to the high carnival, b menacingly *instructed*, and impertinently *commanded*, to drain each cup to the dregs, and to swallow down all the ingredients of the Radical cauldron. We e not expected to have opinions of our wn, or to indulge the poor privilege free and unrestrained exercise of the suffrage bestowed upon us: Empowers to vote, we cannot be voted for: Urgi on to the exercise of the most impotant and most sacred privilege of citizenship, we learn from the very zeal of those who so eagerly clamor for our suffrage, that their vaunted friendship is but another name for self-interest, and party trickery—that the vote! *the vote?* is the charm that tunes their harp of a thousand strings, and that secured, the music, as the dancing, and the sweet meas of the festival, will be exclusively appropriated, while the voter will be politely informed that his services can be dispensed with until the next election.

And with whomare we so earnestly and so cordially pressed to participate? I have said there are three classes. First, we are supposed to be base enough to stoop to a slimy association with renegade rebels, who in 1861 were blatant and rampant Yankee-eating secessionists,—who in the hour of their country's peril deserted her standard, and who, by way of excuse for their infamous conduct, drifted into what was then termed toryism, and now side with the Radicals, because, like Benedict Arnold, they have no friends on the other side. The second class is composed of that lower stratum of society, which is turned to the surface only when violent commotions throw up the filth they feed on—the spawns of humanity, that never had a thought, a principle, a country or a God, and who are only useful to the Catalines and Robespieres of civil revolutions, as so many n lisy machines, to throw up hats and shout huzza. Such were the fellows that found refuge from enrolling officers in the Southern swamps. Too cowardly to fight under the Stars and Bars, they are found fit and worthy tools for the persecution of the disarmed and defenseless; and admirable gas pipes to hiss out hosannahs to the vulgar vanity of their sort from the mountains of the victor. The third class of our would-be-copartners in the business of reconstruction, are the scrapings of a ground swell of New England fungi; and from the specimens that have come South to grow respectable on the "Nigger vote," and get rich by picking up little things, such as spoons and the like, I am very much inclined to the opinion that a most harmonious and lasting brotherhood may be established between them and Class No. 2. Such individuals, in the days of slavery, would have been kicked out of the meanest darkey's cabin in the Slave States, and it is to-day an undeniable fact that their status is far below the standard of respectability, even among the colored people they have succeeded thus far in imposing upon. Too low, and mean, and contemptible at home to be entrusted with any office of honor, trust or profit, they are here to offer their *patriotic* (?) services and virtuous (?) example for our moral elevation and political advancement; and supposing the negro to be, at least, a little bit lower in the scale of humanity than themselves, they come with the confident expectation and impudent boostfulness that Sambo and Simon, Peter and Pollux, and all the rest of us small fry darkies, will at once see in their august personages the veritable champions of our freedom, and fly on the wings of gratitude and love to glorify and reward them—at the polls—for many "hair breadth 'scapes" "the imminent deadly breach" while bleeding and dying to set us free.

They know that we are in the alphabet of letters, and their object is to take advantage of our general ignorance and universal credulity; and by pandering to our evil passions, and the vices incident to ignorance among all races, they expect to alienate us from the only true friends we have on the habitable globe and array us in political and deadly strife against our former masters and protectors.

Such are the three classes who, we are told, are to be our future friends and legislators, and with whom, it is said by radicalism, it is our duty to unite in a political organization for the reconstruction of the South. May the Gods forbid it! If the black race of the South have neither the virtue nor the intelligence to feel the wound, surely they have *pride* enough to rouse some feelings of resentment to the deep and damnable insult conveyed in the programme that names them as the *fourth* class in the catalogue of infamy.

If the colored man is worthy of and entitled to the elective franchise, it is very clear that he is also entitled to a place in politics in proportion to the numbers he brings to the support of the successful party; but it is not upon this self-evident proposition that I now announce my determination to test Radicalism to the very core on the question of mixture of races in the Halls of the National Legislature.

Neither I, nor my colored friends, nor the intelligent right-thinking white men of this country, are willing to trust their honor or interests in the hands of any one of the three classes referred to; they and I believe it is far preferable to select some reliable colored man, and meet the issue at once and directly in the only way that it can be done under the reconstruction measures.

For these, and many other reasons, Mr. Editor, I have at the solicitation of many gentlemen of both races, consented to the use of my name; and though it is now before the country, my ambition is not at all overweening, and I shall cheerfully counsel with my friends throughout the District, as to the plan of the campaign, the most available candidate, etc., and will most gladly yield the field to a better selection.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. FICKLING

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 10
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 25
Flour per barrel	13 00
Rye meal "	7 00
Flaxseed "	2 25
Butter per lb	35
Eggs "	25
Dried Apples "	2 50
Beans "	4
Potatoes "	1 25
Dried Apples "	2 50
Pork "	18
Hams "	18
Sides and Shoulders "	15
Lard per pound	15
Siding "	12 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " (one inch)	18 00
Scant, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	13 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " " 2 "	2 00
Siding "	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, September, 12 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7 00@ 7 50
Northwestern extra "	8 00@ 9 00
Pennsylvania and Ohio family	10 00@ 12 50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7 50@ 8 50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8 50@ 11 00
Pennsylvania and Western family	10 00@ 13 00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13 00@ 14 00
Rye flour "	8 00@ 8 50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, p bus	2 42@ 2 46
Southern "	2 40@ 2 42
California "	2 50
white "	2 50@ 2 60
RYE—Pennsylvania 1?0, p bus	1 30@ 1 35
CORN—Yellow, "	1 25@ 1 27
White, "	1 20@ 1 24
OATS—p bus	68@ 70
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, p bbl	24 00
Mess Beef, "	17 00
Dressed Hogs, p lb	8@ 9
Smoked Hams, "	20@ 22
" Shoulders, "	12@ 13
Lard, p lb	12@ 13
SEEDS—Clover seed p bus	8 00@ 9 00
Timothy "	3 50@ 4 00
Flaxseed "	2 40@ 2 50
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	44 00
No. 1 American	36 00
CATTLE—Best cattle p lb	10@ 11c
Cows, p head	30@ 45
SHEEP—p lb	7@ 8c
HOGS—p 100 lbs	10 00@ 10 75

MARRIED.

BATES—CASLOW—At Danville, Pa., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. G. M. Rhoads, D. D., Mr. John H. Bates to Miss Eva Caslow, both of Bloomsburg.

KLINE—DELONG—On the 1st inst., by William Bellas, Esq., Mr. Abner Kline to Miss Susan Delong, all of Orange township.

WATERS—ROARBACH—In Catawissa, on the 5th inst., by Rev. D. Beckner, Mr. George W. Waters, to Miss Sarah Roarbach, both of Catawissa, Pa.

CASE—ROZELL—In Orangeville, on the 31st by Rev. Nathaniel Spear, Mr. Benson G. Case to Miss Harriett Bozell, both of Benton, Pa.

DIED.

KELLER—In Shamokin township, Northumberland county, on the 2d inst., George Keller aged 62 years.

LEWIS—Sept. 6th, Charles Henry, son of Abijah and Mary Lewis, aged 1 year and 24 days.

WARR—In Bloomsburg, Sept. 3d, 1867, Hesaiah Grant, son of James and Mary Warr, aged 1 year 8 months and 3 days.

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